



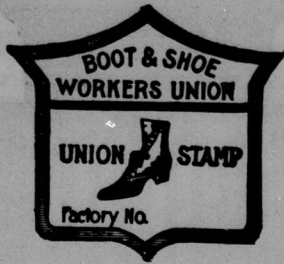
# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 18, 1916.

TACTICS OF GREED.  
EDUCATOR TALKS.  
SCHEME OF MINE OWNERS.  
BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.  
LABOR AND THE MILITIA.



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## Tactics of Greed



Whenever the greed of big business is brought prominently to the attention of the public the organs of publicity that are either owned or subsidized by these capitalists begin to attack the institution responsible for the exposure, with a glee that very much resembles the action of a flock of buzzards that has discovered the carcass of a dead animal in some out-of-the-way place. Just now Louis D. Brandeis and the Committee on Industrial Relations are the victims over whose heads the buzzards of capital are circling and sending forth unearthly screeches.

The Committee on Industrial Relations is to be suppressed!

Because it told the truth about Youngstown and the shameful exploitation of immigrant workmen by the United States Steel Corporation, "The Iron Trade Review," official organ of the steel industry, in its issue of January 27th demands that the administration at Washington drive the committee from the national capital.

In a long tirade, this organ of exploiting corporations sputters and fumes over the showing of facts contained in the report on the Youngstown riot by George P. West and the accompanying discussion of conditions in the steel industry at large by Basil M. Manly, director of the committee, and director of the investigation conducted by the United States government into conditions of labor in the steel industry in 1910.

Liquor was the sole cause of the Youngstown disturbance, we are told.

"Any attempt to make the terrible affair an outgrowth of a labor difficulty is a deliberate attempt to deceive," continues the editor. He goes on to meet cold facts with abusive adjectives through a column of reading matter. Not a fact is denied or controverted. And he concludes with this advice to President Wilson:

"We believe that enough has been shown thoroughly to discredit the tirades issued by Manly and West. It is high time for the administration at Washington to suppress this mischief-

making coterie, which has no legal existence and ought to be driven from the national capital."

Fortunately, the gunmen, detectives and subsidized officials with which the Steel Corporation governs its steel towns and suppresses organization and free speech, have not yet extended their rule to Washington, and the ravings of the "Iron Trade Review" are doomed to futility.

J. P. Morgan is chairman of the finance committee of the Steel Corporation. Investigation at Youngstown showed that the shamefully low wages and long hours imposed on the steel workers there were defended on the ground that the Steel Corporation sets the standard. Independent manufacturers say they can pay no more than the Steel Corporation.

Morgan's personal views are important because of his commanding position in the greatest of employing corporations. Testifying before the Commission on Industrial Relations in New York a year ago, Morgan was asked if he considered \$10 a week a sufficient wage for a longshoreman.

"It is if \$10 is all he can get, and he takes it," replied Mr. Morgan.

That was honest, anyhow. Morgan didn't pretend that his corporation is a benevolent father to his 230,000 employees, and that they can trust to its generosity and conscience. He frankly admits, in effect, that it hasn't any conscience. If the steel workers can get more, they are entitled to it. The Youngstown workers who struck and formed unions gave a valuable object lesson in how to go about it, and the sooner all workers, particularly those out of whose labor the steel and iron kings have amassed their millions, proceed to organize and demand justice the better it will be for them. Every day's delay makes the fight harder. Under conditions that prevail at this time strikes are much more likely to end in success than failure in the steel industry and the organized workers are taking advantage of the opportunity afforded. The unorganized should wake up, for it may be years before another such chance is presented to them.



### EDUCATOR TALKS.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, Chief of the United States Bureau of Education, last Friday night addressed the San Francisco Labor Council concerning the school survey the bureau has undertaken in this city. He was accompanied by Dr. W. T. Bowden, who is directly in charge of the work. Dr. Claxton said, in part:

"Education is the most important industry in the United States. The most American thing is our school. The most democratic thing in America is our system of education, which gives equal opportunity to every child, regardless of race, creed or economic conditions of the parents, to acquire an education that fits the child to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"The public schools must be the foundation of our institutions of liberty. We are spending now three times as much money on our common schools as we did twenty years ago; five times the amount on colleges and six times the amount on normal schools.

"During the last fifteen years the number of children in the high schools has increased 200 per cent.

"Our school buildings are the most beautiful buildings to be found in the country. They rival the palaces of kings. They are the temples dedicated to the golden purity of youth.

"Here in San Francisco, which will one day rival New York, you are building beautiful schools. You want to know if the money is being used to the best advantage. You don't pay taxes just for pleasure.

"It is most difficult to judge in matters of education whether you are getting results. You cannot judge what your children carry away with them at the end of a term or at the end of the school year.

"Education is the fitting for life. The demands of life are constantly changing. What is good today will be out of date tomorrow. Education can never be perfect in any continuing way.

"With my colleagues, I have come here upon invitation of the State Superintendent of Education and the San Francisco Board of Education, as your servant, to do what you want me to do, and to do it wisely and well. We come in no spirit of criticism. We will endeavor to find out your needs and make suggestions for the improvement of your schools.

"We are a little group of experts. An expert is a person who knows enough about a thing to learn something about it easily.

"Among the things we are going to look into is school sanitation, heating, lighting, ventilation and seating; home-making, cooking, sewing, and everything that goes to make up the home life; opportunities for gardening on vacant lots, the raising of vegetables and flowers by the children outside of school hours; the education of immigrants—our future citizens.

"When the war in Europe is over this country will be flooded with immigrants, and San Francisco and California will get a majority of these immigrants. It is most necessary that preparation should be made to educate them to be good citizens.

"This city ought to be a great art center. We shall look into your system of teaching architecture, drawing, modeling and color. We shall study the organization of your high schools, the ordinary problems of your elementary schools, school administration and the methods of selecting your Board of Education and your Superintendent of Schools.

"We know how to feed a pig to make it fat, but we don't know just how to educate a child.

"The men and women associated with me to make a survey of your schools are men and women of wide experience. We will find out what you have, with a view to telling you what you need. We will try to make a program by which, through a series of years, you may readjust your school system so that you will get the greatest good out of the money you expend.

"We will not find fault. We will not condemn. We will simply analyze and tell you what we find. We are not here to find out if Jennie Smith is a good teacher, or if your Board of Education is what it should be. That is your job. I don't want it.

"I take up this work with pleasure, for there is nothing half so important as the education of children.

"The future of San Francisco will bring great opportunities. It will also bring its great problems, the problems of transportation, production, labor and capital. Your children will have to solve these problems. Time was when we used to learn to do things by imitation. Now we must know the great underlying scientific principles. That should be taught in the schools, and I believe we are wise enough to help a little in this matter.

"My aim, and the aim of my colleagues, in making this survey, will be to help your children live joyously, to labor joyously, and, when the time must come, to die joyously."

### LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

The most interesting thing about the storm of opposition to Louis D. Brandeis' appointment to the Supreme Court is the way it has shown up that august body as the guardian and protector of Privilege and the Established Order.

President Wilson could have appointed Brandeis to any other position in the Government without throwing Wall Street into spasms. As it is, we are frankly told that the Supreme Court is the bulwark of property.

"Hands off," say the Sons of Privilege, "The Supreme Court is our property. So long as you don't touch the Supreme Court, shout all you please about justice and industrial democracy and equality of opportunity. We don't mind if you even elect a Governor or a Legislature now and then. With the Supreme Court on duty they can't do much. But if you put a man like Brandeis on the Supreme Court, what assurance have we that our sons and daughters may not some day have to work for a living?"

Here are three very illuminating quotations. The first two are from the speeches and writings of Louis D. Brandeis, and the third is from the Wall Street news of the New York "Times."

Said Brandeis on January 13, 1912:

"Under the guise of protecting American labor, J. P. Morgan and the management of the United States Steel Corporation not only employ armies of poor, ignorant foreigners, but after grinding their faces in a manner not permitted in any other civilized country, throw them at the age of forty years, old men, upon the scrap heap."

On November 17, 1913, he said:

"Politically every American is free and independent; industrially a large portion of Americans are dependent upon the arbitrary will of others. None of our contrasts is more marked than that between our political liberty and our industrial absolutism."

Now for the Wall Street reporter of the New York "Times," writing in "The Times" of the morning after Brandeis' appointment:

"When the tickers yesterday announced his choice to succeed Justice Lamar on the Supreme Court, the groan that arose sounded like the echo of a great national disaster. Brokers on the floor of the Exchange professed to believe that a ghastly joke had been perpetrated by the ticker."

Here is a fourth quotation, too good to neglect. It is from the indignant letter of one Alexander Sidney Lanier, in which he tries to express his outraged feelings to the editor of the New York "Times." Says Mr. Lanier:

"The Supreme Court has always been justly regarded by our people as the bulwark of their property rights and the safeguard of their liberties. His appointment is so astounding that it seems like a horrid nightmare, and his confirm-

ation by the Senate would, I verily believe, make every responsible citizen feel insecure in his personal liberty and property rights. With the great unrest that is now prevalent, this would seem of all others the most inopportune time for weakening the influence of this august tribunal." And so forth, and so on.

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**SCHEME OF MINE OWNERS.**

By Basil M. Manly.

The Anthracite Coal Operators have instituted a \$2,000,000 advertising campaign to tell the American people that they cannot afford to increase the wages of the miners a single penny. The operators' slogan is "Millions for publicity, but not one cent for wages."

Ivy L. Lee, now press agent for John D. Rockefeller, established the publicity bureau for the anthracite operators in 1903. In connection with the testimony before the Commission on Industrial Relations, a statement by Ivy Lee was developed which reveals the purposes and methods of the anthracite operators' publicity bureau. Mr. Lee said:

"An experience in the anthracite strikes of 1903 will illustrate this idea: The miners asked for a standard rate of wages to apply at all collieries. It seemed monstrous to the operators. They therefore took the actual pay sheets for certain mines and applied the proposed rates to the actual rates then being paid. They found—and so stated specifically to the public—that in some cases the men's demand called for wages three times as great as were being paid. That announcement was shown to a railroad president and he said, 'What is the use of putting out anything of that sort? The people want to know about the whole thing and not about a few petty details.' He had hardly uttered that suggestion before the evening papers were on the streets with such headings as 'Miners ask 150 per cent increase in wages.' Now if you give me the headings, I will give you the articles and editorials. Any man reading that heading would immediately jump to the conclusion that the miners were a set of hogs."

Mr. Lee succeeded in his publicity campaign of 1903 in doing just what the anthracite operators' press bureau is trying to do now: Make the public think the miners are a lot of hogs. Whether they succeed depends upon the public. After a faker has told them plainly just how he operates his swindle, will they fall a second time for the same game, in the same place, with the same dealer, and the same pack of marked cards?

The anthracite operators evidently believe the public will take the bait as readily as ever, for they are betting \$2,000,000 on it.

This belief is based on three cardinal principles of publicity as laid down by Ivy Lee in an address before the Railway Guild, which he sent Mr. Rockefeller, before being put on the permanent pay-roll, in order that Mr. Rockefeller "might understand some of the ideals by which I work."

These are the three cardinal principles which set forth the attitude of Mr. Lee and the anthracite operators toward the American people:

"In the first place, crowds do not reason.

"Second, crowds are led by symbols and phrases.

"Third, success in dealing with crowds \* \* rests upon the art of getting believed in. We know that Henry the Eighth by his obsequious deference to the forms of law was able to get the English people to believe in him so completely that he was able to do almost anything with them. At the present time, the German Empire, as I see it, the most despotic government, are yet the most progressive and contented people in Europe, for the reason that the Emperor of Germany has got himself absolutely believed in by his people. So that he may do anything he desires and they are glad to have him do it."

The anthracite operators are now spending \$2,000,000 to get themselves "believed in," so that they may do "anything they desire," and the American people will be "glad to have them do it."

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration.

**BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.**

By William Kingsbury.

A conservative is a conservative because he is so confoundedly near-sighted, and the Old Order is grown so deep in his heart that he would rather bring harm to the beloved than dig down and call his manhood to account.

Thank the Lord! This is not to be said of the women. They have never had a chance to be conservative. For them, all things are radical and they will take to the new like ducks to water.

For future progress, much credit will be due to them, as it is already.

The conservatives reason that anything brought about in a short time must of necessity be faulty.

The logical answer to that is—if the people of a hundred years ago could bring about formerly-known results in months without the aid of such conveniences and accommodations as railroads and electricity, why should not we, with our present facilities, be able to do it in hours?

Why wait for time to pass by if we know what we want?

It has been proved by many an amazing career that there has never been anything gained by waiting, once it has been resolved that it is to be so.

Why sit down and wait? Wait for what? For some wonder to happen to give the disappointed acting officials a chance to sulk at public expense? Not much!

To the wide-awake historian, it is perfectly clear that countries have been won and battles fought successfully by immediate decision.

Think and act! Never wait and consider.

That is why the barbarians and savages always won out over the better, the more civilized.

They did not consider anything but went to it, win or die, while the more civilized, out-numbering them, and with better equipment, had always too much to consider.

This mistake, so common in history, shows clearly that the old form of government is rotten as a "rule of the people, for the people and by the people," whenever the crafty fancy to play with it to their advantage.

It shows that real executive power is only vested in an individual and that the individual never could at this time or any other be the people. He never has been and he never wants to be the people.

There is no fairness on the side that will wilfully try to uphold privileges for one man to enable him to use and abuse another.

That is what the present system does. It is government by the individual for the maintenance of the good and welfare of the two hundred or so fat trust controllers who own America and are fast assuming control of other countries.

We know what we want—work for all, good pay and hours for all, fair business conditions, unrestricted access to and use of land, low rents, social ownership of industry and commerce on a widening area, national transportation systems, an universal language, fullest education free, stimulus to inventive capacity, national free hospitals, universal language, universal parliament, universal arrangements, etc.

Then the labor which grows out of one and all will be of satisfaction and merit, and be a reward to each and everyone individually, and of benefit to all of us in common.

Then shall one of us rise up and say:

"Fellow beings, people and friends, may our common ideals hereafter flow together at this point. For ages, decades, centuries, men and women have planned on this planet for something nobler, something better. Their works have all crumbled. Their dreams are throttled. Yet, out of their ashes, their sacrifices, their hopes and ideals, rose this, a capitol, to radiate right, light, justice, prosperity, fellowship, happiness, from here forth all over the world."

**WANT EMPLOYEES EXAMINED.**

Trade unionists believe an effort will be made next year to have the Ohio State Legislature pass laws requiring physical examinations of all employees in this State. At the recent State Safety Exposition, held in Cleveland, discussion centered around the need for such examinations. At the last meeting of the State Federation of Labor, held at Mansfield, President John Voll warned organized workers that this theory would be urged. The unionist said workers are not opposed to examinations that will make possible greater protection to life and limb, but the plan of selecting only the physically fit for every industry will be resisted.

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### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

How to make the work of the public schools more practically useful in preparing children for vocations which they wish to follow is a question which many cities are trying to answer. While the question of vocational education is one fundamentally much broader than the temporary need of any locality or industry, each city must adapt its plan to the social, industrial, and educational conditions of the community. The way one city has sought to solve this problem is shown in a report on a vocational education survey of Richmond, Va., just published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor as its Bulletin 162. The survey here described was made under the auspices of a survey committee organized by the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, and having the co-operation of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U. S. Bureau of Education, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the school authorities and citizens of Richmond.

The chief purpose of this survey was to secure for Richmond an accurate knowledge of the industrial and school facts and conditions necessary in developing a plan of vocational education to serve the practical needs of children preparing for the various vocations and of employers and employees. A special object of the survey was to secure the co-operation of national and local public and private agencies in the making of a survey which might be useful as a model for studies in other localities where the need of a better program of vocational education was pressing.

The survey included a study of the public schools of Richmond, with special attention to the present status of vocational and technical education and the fields of employment in Richmond, and a study and analysis of the occupations of men in the printing, building, and metal trades, and of women in retail stores and in the tobacco industry. The analysis of occupations was from the standpoint of both employer and employee, and was designed especially to ascertain in detail for each occupation the conditions of employment, what the occupation has to offer the workers, what the worker needs to equip him properly for the trade, what the industry gives in the way of training, the more common deficiencies of workers as seen by the employer and by the workers themselves, and in detail the specific training which in the judgment of the employer and worker the school and the trade ought to give.

A most important and successful part of the method of the survey was in securing the active interest and assistance of both employers and employees throughout the work, with the result that it became necessary to outline courses and organize classes several months before the completion of the survey.

The recommendations of the survey committee deal with the problem of financing vocational education in Richmond, compulsory attendance, types of schools and courses of study for boys and men, and for girls and women; prevocational education for boys, and the placing of private institutions receiving city moneys in the general plan for vocational education. The survey committee found a definite need for the offering of educational facilities for men and boys already employed. It was evident that the supply of efficient journeymen was inadequate, that the amount of systematic instruction given in a shop was small, that the amount of apprenticeship training was limited. The men themselves desired further educational advantages and were personally interested in trade education. Many workers had taken courses at their own expense, and since leaving the regular school. The majority of these workers had taken courses bear-

ing directly upon their trades. The survey committee recommended the organization of evening and part-time schools and courses for boys and men already employed, and outlined general and industrial courses for the trades which the survey had covered.

The survey committee was of the opinion that the white women and girls of Richmond who were employed in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits were engaged in operations which can be learned more quickly in the factory than in the school, largely because the amount of technical training and trade information necessary is too meager to warrant the expenditure of public money for equipment and instruction. There was need of department store and salesmanship training through part-time and continuous classes. Steps were taken to meet this need before the completion of the survey. The conclusion was reached that there was no need or possibility of a girls' trade school for Richmond. A demand, however, was found to exist for courses of training in the practical arts as a part of the general education of girls over 13 years of age. Instruction in home economics, except in specialized courses planned and followed for the purpose of earning a livelihood, in the committee's opinion, should not be regarded as vocational education for wage earning, but as a valuable and necessary part of general education to which every girl is entitled as a part of her adequate preparation for life.

### OPPOSE POSTOFFICE "SPEEDING UP."

Congressman Van Dyke, a member of the House Committee on Labor, has introduced a bill to prohibit the "stop-watch" system or other measuring devices in the postal service. The bill is being urged by the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These postal workers say the bill is a "preparedness" measure.

In their estimates to Congress for the coming year the postoffice officials have made provision for 1300 additional clerks. This is the lowest estimate in years and will not be sufficient to handle the department's increasing business, according to Thomas F. Flaherty, legislative representative of the postoffice clerks. He fears the postal workers will be speeded up to even a higher pitch than at present, unless Congress adopts the Van Dyke measure.

"At no time in the history of the postal service have complaints been so general and so emphatic against the departmental policy of driving men," said Mr. Flaherty. "Inspectors trail aged letter carriers around their routes to see if additional work can be added to these already harassed employees. Time tests of the fastest distributors are taken and these are made the standard for all clerks. Complaints have been made that the hidden overhead galleries in post-offices, the hiding places of the inspectors, are points of vantage from which the movements of the men are watched and timed. In a misguided effort to get efficiency the department is breaking it down. We will urge Congress to prohibit absolutely the use of a 'stop watch' and restore to the employees a normal system of supervision of their work."

### INCREASE FOR P. O. PRINTERS.

Through the efforts of Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, and Representative Parsons, of the International Typographical Union, the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads has raised the maximum wages of printers employed in post offices to \$1500. The unionists objected to employees classified as "clerks," doing printers' work and pointed out to the committee the inadequacy of wages paid to printers in the postal service and asked that the rates be increased from \$1200 to \$1500. The committee adopted this suggestion.

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P. P. I. E., 1915

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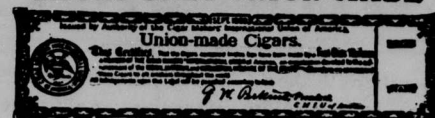
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**GERTRUDE HOFFMAN AT ORPHEUM.**

The famous Gertrude Hoffman comes to the Orpheum next Sunday matinee for a two weeks' engagement, during which she will present Max Reinhardt's "Sumurun," a wordless play in eight scenes, adapted from "The Arabian Nights." It is without doubt the most stupendous, sumptuous and extravagant production ever witnessed in vaudeville and Miss Hoffman who appears as the beautiful slave of the Hunchback's Theatre will have the support of a company of sixty artists of ability whose efforts will be enhanced by costly, beautiful and superb oriental scenery and costumes and a considerably augmented orchestra. "Sumurun" was first produced by Professor Reinhardt at the Kammerspieler or Chamber Theatre in Berlin, but the immediate sensation it created caused its transfer to his greater Deutsches Theatre, where it ran over a year. Then the company was taken to London and "Sumurun" in the present somewhat shortened vaudeville version lasting an hour, crowded the huge Coliseum Theatre there for two full seasons. Then it was played for a long supplementary season at the Savoy Theatre. After that followed the engagement at the Casino Theatre, New York, where "Sumurun", under the direction of Winthrop Ames scored the hit of the year.

The Langdons, Rose, Harry and James, will introduce a screamingly funny act called "Kidding and Skidding in Johnny's New Car." As a comedian who has successfully mastered the art of entertaining, Harry Langdon is easily in a class by himself.

The Olga and Mishka Company will appear in a series of classic and modern dances. Mlle. Olga comes from the Imperial Opera House, Petrograd, and her dancing in beauty, control, flexibility and grace is beyond compare. Her partner, Eugene Santo, is also famous for his terpsichorean ability. Mlle. Olga also has the assistance of M. Mishka a violinist of pronounced temperament who plays superbly.

Corelli and Gillette exhibit as much brains in their comedy work as they do control of muscle in their acrobatic evolutions. "The Odd Pair," as they bill themselves, furnish what is known as a dumb act with one exception, their burlesque attempt to recite "Gunga Din."

Caliste Conant, who styles herself "A Tuneful Tale Teller," in reality enacts characterizations to a musical accompaniment provided by herself at the piano.

The other acts will be Tom Smith and Ralph Austin in their "All Fun" skit, and Brandon Hurst and his company in the sensational comedy "The Girl."

The eighth installment of the Uncle Sam at Work Motion Picture entitled "Fisherman, Postman and Health Officer" will serve as a finale to one of the greatest bills ever witnessed in vaudeville.

The twenty-seventh anniversary ball to be given under the joint auspices of the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association and Golden Gate Branch No. 214, N. A. L. C., promises to be one of the most enjoyable events of the season. Past affairs of the kind have proven the letter carriers to be most excellent hosts, and the committee in charge is sparing no effort in its endeavors to live up to that reputation and to excel if possible all previous efforts. Saturday evening, February 26th, has been selected by the committee as the time, and Knights of Columbus Auditorium the place for holding the ball this year.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

**THEY ARRESTED A NEWSBOY.**

By J. L. Engdahl.

One hundred thousand men, women and children are arrested in Chicago every year. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand are the men, women and children of the working class.

Fifty thousand of these are held from one day to two months awaiting trial, imprisoned in the vile, filthy, disease-breeding police stations and county jail of Chicago.

Twenty-two years ago a little newsboy was picked up by the police and locked in the Desplaines Street station, the most vile of them all. He was kept there for several days. Then he was released.

That would have been enough to start many a boy on a career of crime that would ultimately find him a cell in the State penitentiary. Similar arrests of boys in Chicago, and many other cities, for no reason whatever, are the beginning of new crime careers every day in the year.

The little newsboy of whom I speak did not turn criminal. But a deep resentment against the system of society that makes such conditions possible was aroused within him.

This newsboy that was is now William E. Rodriguez, Socialist Alderman from Chicago's fifteenth ward, and after he had told his story to the Chicago Federation of Labor the organized toilers of Chicago, 250,000 strong, through their representatives, voted to support Rodriguez's fight in the City Council to have all prisoners immediately released on their own recognizance pending date of trial, which means that they cannot be locked up for petty offenses and that they do not have to give bonds to secure their liberty.

I'll tell you how this affects workers during strikes. The Garment Workers' strike in Chi-

cago is now over. During this struggle 2000 strikers were arrested on numerous charges, practically all of them without any evidence at all to support them. These cases were dismissed by the hundreds when they came up in court. These arrests, however, forced the strikers to pay from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for the services of bondsmen alone. This money would have gone a long way to pay for hall rent and strike benefits.

These conditions prevail in Chicago in every strike. They prevail in every other city during every strike.

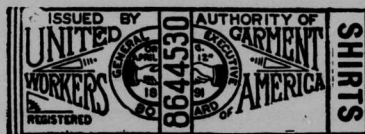
"Keep the pickets on the picket line," was Rodriguez's plea to the Chicago Federation of Labor. "If this measure had been in force during the garment strike they couldn't have taken the pickets off the picket line."

"Chicago's police stations and the county jail are criminal manufacturing institutions," he declared. "They are the worst institutions of the kind I have ever seen in my life."

He showed that similar measures are in force in Ireland, France and other countries of Europe. Since Rodriguez has introduced his resolution in the City Council, the Mayor and Chief of Police have provided that boys between the ages of 17 and 21 be not detained following an arrest.

It was pointed out that the employers of Illinois are not arrested and hauled off to jail when they violate the State factory laws. They merely have a summons read to them to appear in court. But the worker is kicked into a patrol wagon, thrown into a vermin-infested cell in the basement of some ancient police station, and is lucky if he gets within hailing distance of justice next morning when his case comes up in court.

The Chicago Federation of Labor voted to urge every one of its affiliated organizations to bring pressure to bear upon the City Council to secure the passage of this measure.



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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

## Conquering

May prove as lordly and complete a thing  
In lifting upward as in crushing low.

—Mrs. Browning.

If you do not demand the union label on all purchases there is a gap in your trade unionism that should be speedily closed up, and of which you should be heartily ashamed. Think this over and govern your future conduct accordingly. Be a consistent, persistent, honest trade unionist.

There has never been an appointment to the United States Supreme Court of a man "who would not use the power of his office to favor or injure some particular class of our citizens," but there have always been men who would favor the wealthy and injure the poor. And those who are protesting against Brandeis because his nomination has provoked a contest, really mean that the same old rule should have been followed in order to avert such dissension. The people of the United States, however, are aroused and insist upon a change in the character of the highest court in our land. In view of this fact such a contest was bound to come and it is well that it should have occurred over just such a man as Brandeis. However, he is only the first one, and other appointments of the same character are to follow in accordance with the demands of the masses and over the protest of the formerly favored few. The people have lost confidence in the Supreme Court and the appointment of Brandeis will help to restore it to favor.

There has never been a piece of corporation thievery that the grafters have not set forth the argument that it was being done in the interest of the people. There is the usual useless controversy in Washington as to whether the Federal Government or the New York State Government has jurisdiction over Niagara Falls, on the American side. This is a purely technical question, and, while the discussion is going on, the private interests that are exploiting the power of Niagara river are striving to convince the people of the United States and the people of Canada, to whom Niagara River and Niagara Falls belong that in drawing off the water into turbine sluices and away from the falls, they are performing what really amounts to a benevolence. So long as any water is allowed to be diverted from the falls there will probably be discussion over jurisdiction and other points that have little or nothing to do with the case. The people must stop the diversion, or the mills will ruin one of the finest natural spectacles in North America, and claim credit for the doing of it.

# -:- Labor and the Militia -:-

While organized labor has never officially advised its membership against joining the militia of the various states, it will be freely admitted there has been a sort of tacit understanding among the great masses of union men that enlistment would not be in harmony with the best interests of the organized workers.

This condition of affairs was the immediate consequence of the manner in which state troops were used during industrial disputes, almost invariably taking the side of employers in direct and undisguised opposition to the toilers.

During past years no attempt has been made to use these military organizations in an impartial way during periods of industrial strife. Because of this, fathers have been reluctant to grant permission to sons to join these bodies, fearing that they might eventually be called upon by officers to shoot down their own parents in conformity with established policies.

Owing to the attitude of the organized workers toward the militia the institution has been an utter failure, in no sense fulfilling the expectations of the originators of the idea of thus maintaining an army of defense.

It is now quite generally conceded that a change is necessary, and that the material for making good soldiers is not now available, nor can it be made so, so long as the workers hold aloof and refuse to become a part of this military wing of the government.

The American spirit of independence does not easily lend itself to such snobbery as at present exists in both the regular army and the militia, the officers of which are very largely made up of society ladies whose main duties are of a social character, and who would have a common soldier blacken their boots and cower before them. Real men, such as make up the labor movement of the United States, will not endure such treatment.

The Pacific Coast Defense League held a meeting in this city last week and elected the following officers: Charles F. Hanlon, president; Governor Johnson of California, first vice-president; Governor Withycombe of Oregon, second vice-president; Governor Lister of Washington, third vice-president; Governor Boyle of Nevada, fourth vice-president; and Governor Alexander of Idaho, fifth vice-president.

President Hanlon announced that all of these newly-elected vice-presidents, as a result of correspondence between them and the league, had agreed to help to change the laws of their respective states so that the National Guard shall not in the future be permitted to be used in any manner during industrial disputes. One of the "objects" of the league is set forth as follows: "It is furthermore an essential and pressing object of said Pacific Coast Defense League to create and carry into effect a general policy, to be enacted into the military law of each of the several states, abolishing the practice and duty of calling the state militia into action during industrial disputes and strikes."

It is more than likely, if this policy on the part of the various states is faithfully carried out, large numbers of men with trade union affiliations who have formerly refused to have anything to do with the militia, will be found applying for admission to membership.

When this time arrives, it is also certain the militia will grow more democratic, and have better, more efficient officers, through the promotion of good men, than has been the rule in the past, when officers were selected largely because they belonged to an upper social caste or codfish aristocracy in their various communities.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Anyone having a copy of "Sour Dough's Bible" or "Safety Valves" is requested to call at John Howell's book store, 107 Grant avenue.

If the organized workers of this country are not preparing to fight to hold what they have gained during the European war they will lose after the close of the colossal conflict. Preparedness of this character should be the slogan of every union, particularly in the metal trades and kindred crafts. A word to the wise is sufficient.

While a strike was in progress at a cigar factory in Newark, N. J., seven girls who were on the picket line got into a melee with a policeman, and when the smoke of battle cleared away it was discovered that the girls had torn the trousers off the valiant officer of the law. In court the girls were fined \$1 each by the judge, so that the patrolman could purchase himself a pair of trousers to clothe his sturdy limbs. Each of the girls handed over a bill and the \$7 was turned over to the copper. It is not learned whether he purchased a union-made pair of pants or not.

The records of the State Mining Bureau of California show a production of coal in California as early as 1861. At that time it was one of the 16 coal-producing States and, relatively, of some importance as a coal producer. During the later part of that decade and throughout the following decade the coal production of California exceeded 100,000 tons annually and reached a maximum of 236,950 tons in 1880. Since 1881 the production has been irregular, having been influenced chiefly, up to the beginning of the present century, by the imports of Australian and British Columbian coals, the receipts of Australian coals depending principally upon the wheat production and shipments from the Pacific Coast. Since 1900, however, according to the United States Geological Survey, with the great increase in the production and use of petroleum which began in that year, coal production in California has fallen off.

Fire protection of the 40,000 acres of the Mt. Tamalpais region by methods similar to those employed on the national forests has prevented any serious forest fire in Marin county for two years. Aroused to action by the devastating fire that swept over the brush slopes and wooded canyons of Mt. Tamalpais in 1913, the citizens of southern Marin county formed the Tamalpais Fire Association, and F. E. Olmstead, former United States District Forester, was engaged to organize the work of fire protection. During the fire season this association employs a paid force of forest rangers and lookouts who are backed up in emergencies by an organized citizen reserve. Trails and roads have been posted with fire warning signs, and fire fighting tools, such as axes, shovels, saws, lanterns and water bags, sufficient to equip 800 men, have been placed conveniently in boxes stationed along the trails and in nearby towns. Fire-breaks have been constructed along the ridges in order to give access to all parts of the region, and to serve as cleared spaces for back firing. The financial scheme of the association is unique, in that no government or State aid is received. The land owners contribute at a rate of ten cents per acre for their land under protection, the towns about the mountain pay annual amounts roughly proportioned to their assessed property values, and individual citizens interested in preserving the beauties of Tamalpais contribute in the form of annual membership dues.

## WIT AT RANDOM

For a five-year-old, Margie had traveled a great deal. One day her aunt remarked, "Through all her travels Margie seems quite happy and contented."

"Yes'm," answered Margie. "No matter where I go I always find some dirt to play in."—"Christian Register."

Summer Visitor—I suppose you don't mind my being in your field, Mr. Hodge?

Mr. Hodge (heartily)—The longer you stay the better, ma'am; fact is, the birds are that troublesome I ought to have put a scarecrow up in this field before now.—"Stray Stories."

A country weekly says: "We wish to apologize to Mrs. Orlando Overlook. In our paper last week we had as a heading, 'Mrs. Overlook's Big Feet.' The word we ought to have used is a French word pronounced the same, but spelled fete. It means a celebration, and is considered a very tony word."—Brooklyn "Eagle."

Recently a farmer from an inland town went on a trip that included an all-night ride on a steamboat. Accompanying the farmer was a nephew more accustomed to the ways of travel.

"Well, uncle," smiled the nephew, meeting the old man on deck the following morning, "did you have a good night?"

"Can't say that I did," answered the uncle, wearily. "When I went to my room I seen the card which tells ye how to put on a life-preserver, and after that I didn't get much rest."

"I don't get you, uncle," wonderingly returned the young man. "What had that to do with it?"

"Everything," answered the farmer. "I couldn't sleep with the durned thing on."

I am a married man with a wife and seven children, and make \$400 a year. Fortunately, we own the house, so there is no rent to pay. Thinking that others may benefit by my experience in starving, I am induced to dictate this to my stenographer.

Once a month we have meat. I go to a reliable butcher, and he selects a piece of meat from which all nourishment has been extracted, and it will surprise many of my readers to know how cheap it can be obtained with a little forethought. All the other meals we starve on what is left over from the previous ones. Some people have done this occasionally, but we do it all the time, thereby enabling us to spend nearly all of our income on useless things. Here is our total expense for the year:

Meat . . . . .	\$ 1
Movies . . . . .	300
Car fare . . . . .	50
Motor . . . . .	49

Total . . . . . \$400

Any one can starve if they like on \$400 a year. My wife joins me in hoping our example will be a benefit to all.—"Life."

The modern wife placed two plates with knives, forks, spoons, and tumblers on the dining-room table, and took two paper napkins from a drawer, laying one beside each plate.

Then she lighted the gas stove, opened a can of soup and placed it in a skillet to heat. Next she opened two cans of vegetables and a can of salmon and heated these. She cut six slices of baker's bread and quartered a baker's pie, placing everything on the table together with butter, salt, pepper and a pitcher of cold water.

"John," she said briskly, "your dinner's ready." "Judge."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### A LEGEND.

(From the Spanish of the Colombian poet, Julio Florez. Rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell.)

They say that once a proud and sinful king,  
Alone with his own conscience on the shore,  
Beside the billowy ocean fell asleep;  
And, rising up in wrath, the mighty deep  
Engulfed the wretch, with fierce and thunderous  
roar.

Oh, ye do well, ye despots of the world,  
Never to close your eyes repose to take!  
The people are a sea, a deep, strong sea,  
That thinks and punishes, and wrathfully  
May rise and swallow you. Keep wide awake!

### TAFT AND CHILD LABOR.

That William H. Taft if put upon the Supreme Bench would without the least hesitation declare invalid any Federal law to prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of goods manufactured by child labor, or convict labor, may be anticipated from what he said in a recent law lecture:

"Bills have been urged upon Congress to forbid interstate commerce in goods made by child labor. Such proposed legislation has failed chiefly because it was thought beyond the Federal power. The distinction between the power exercised in enacting the Pure-Food bill and that which would have been necessary in the case of the Child-Labor bill is that Congress in the former is only preventing interstate commerce from being a vehicle for conveyance of something which would be injurious to people at its destination, and it might properly decline to permit the use of interstate commerce for that detrimental result. In the latter case Congress would be using its regulative power of interstate commerce not to affect any result of interstate commerce. Articles made by child labor are presumably as good and useful as articles made by adults. The proposed law is to be enforced to discourage the making of articles by child labor in the State from which the articles were shipped. In other words, it seeks indirectly and by duress to compel the States to pass a certain kind of legislation that is completely within their discretion to enact or not. Child labor in the State of the shipment has no legitimate or germane relation to the interstate commerce of which the goods thus made are to form a part, to its character, or to its effect. Such an attempt of Congress to use its power of regulating such commerce to suppress the use of child labor in the State of shipment would be a clear usurpation of that State's rights." (Popular Government, pp. 142, 143.)

Any person desiring to read complete legal arguments upholding the validity of such legislation should read the brief on the constitutionality of the Keating-Owen Child Labor Bill by Prof. Thomas J. Parkinson of Columbia University, printed in the Congressional Record of this session, page 2058.

### LAW INCLUDES CLOAK MODELS.

At Albany, N. Y., the appellate division has sustained the State Industrial Commission's ruling that the compensation law covers cloak models. The woman was pricked by a pin, which caused infection, and was awarded disability for six weeks. The court overruled the employer's contention that she did not work on the garments and was therefore not included as a worker in industry, particularly as her work was not hazardous.

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**MILLIONS SAVED TO FARMERS.**

By Chester M. Wright.

Here is the dramatic story of how the American farmer is going to be saved about \$15,000,000 this year by a state government in Mexico, the land of the people against whom some Americans are so insistent upon declaring war.

In the great grain belt of the United States thousands of pounds of binder twine are used each fall. This twine is made from sisal fiber, the product of the henequen plant, and from hemp. The sisal comes from the Mexican state of Yucatan and furnishes the bulk of the binder twine fiber.

Within the last few months the Yucatan Commission to regulate the henequen market has come into active operation and now it controls absolutely the henequen supply. Every farmer in Yucatan markets through this commission. This state monopoly for the benefit of the Yucatan farmer replaces the former monopoly held by the International Harvester Company, which was conducted for the benefit of that company and its subsidiaries.

The Harvester Company has now in storage thousands of bales of henequen. It has enough in storage so that it could make a profit close to \$15,000,000—if it could find a good excuse for putting the price up where it wants it.

Just now the price of hemp is up to around 14 cents. But the price of henequen stays down. The commission that controls the market is keeping it down, which is a strange thing for a commission that has a monopoly to do. But this is a state commission, run for the benefit of the farmers of the state. It does things with that in view.

Congress has begun an investigation of the sisal situation, ostensibly to see what the Harvester Company's doings are, but, it is claimed, really to try and land a blow on the Yucatan farmer and his state commission.

If the Harvester Company can get the commission out of the country, it hopes to get back some of its freedom to gouge. But the commission, headed by Dr. Victor A. Rendon, says that even that wouldn't stop its work.

Now, in order to realize a profit of approximately \$15,000,000, the Harvester Company wants the commission to raise the current price of sisal up to around 12 cents. The price is now about 7½ cents. The commission, knowing the supplies on hand and the crop possibilities and the American needs, says that it will not do that because conditions and supplies do not warrant such a thing. It is charged that, in its effort to force the price up, the Harvester Company has even compelled steamship companies to raise the freight rates from Yucatan. Whether or not that is true, the freight has gone up. "Formerly we paid 16 cents per 100 pounds," said Dr. Rendon. "Now we pay \$1.25 per 100 pounds." Of the slight increase in price this year—the raise is a trifle over 1 cent—1 cent is eaten up to cover that increased freight cost.

If the price of sisal were put up today to its customary relative price in the market, it would go up to about 10 cents. With the commission holding down the price, it is actually saving the American farmer, on the supply now on hand in this country, approximately \$15,000,000, the commission estimates. Most of this saving to the farmers will come out of the International Harvester Company, which is holding the bulk of the supply imported before the commission secured full control of the marketing of the fiber. This the trust hates to lose. It wants that unearned profit, and it knows that if it were not for the commission it could get it. Also, it knows that if it could force the price up, it could blame the increase on the Mexican commission and breed hatred for the Mexicans among the farmers of the American grain belt. The Mexicans believe that they are proving their integrity by effecting this big saving to the American farm-

ers, while at the same time protecting the farmers of Yucatan.

These facts will be placed before the Senate committee in Washington. The Yucatan commission has notified the authorities that it will willingly stand the investigation, though representing a foreign government and entitled to the same immunity as embassies and consulates.

But let the American farmer keep a close eye on the proceedings, for it is a sure thing that a great American corporation has "something up its sleeve" and it isn't particular whether its profit comes out of a farmer in Mexico or one in Iowa—and it will take it out of both if it can.

**THOSE WHO FAIL IN LIFE.**

Excuses fill no pay envelopes.

The salesman who brings in excuses instead of orders keeps no wheels turning.

The engine driver who has excuses to offer for bringing in his train late day after day and week after week is not the man the railroad wants.

The renting agent who can attract no tenants, but can furnish fine excuses for his failure, is not the person the landlord cares to keep in his employment.

The world wants results, not excuses.

No man can hit the bull's-eye every time.

No man can make a sale to every prospective customer.

No man can achieve the superhuman.

Indeed it has been sagely said that the man who never made a mistake never made anything else.

But the best workers in any field are those who offer the fewest excuses.

You will notice that the fellow who is not making good nearly always blames somebody else.

Often he is too conceited and self-satisfied to look for the cause in himself, in his own shortcomings, in his own lack of energy and ability.

If he can find nobody or nothing else to blame he will complacently attribute his failures to "bad luck."

Search diligently enough and you can usually find a reason for "bad luck."

"Bad luck," most times, is nothing but a convenient excuse for lack of energy, lack of persistency, lack of diligent thinking and planning and striving and stick-to-it-iveness.

"Bad luck" and laziness, indifference, shiftlessness and shallowness are near relatives, if not always brothers.

"Good luck," you must have noticed, however, commonly goes hand in hand with hard work, with indefatigable plodding, with unremitting application, with clear-headed thinking—with, in short, deservedness.

If those who use their brains in coining glib excuses would use them in overcoming the need for excuses, they would fare better in the end.

Abject failure and ideal excuse are less desirable than partial success and the poorest of excuses.

If you are a ready weaver of excuses which implicate others, stop right now and do a little self-analysis.

Turn your searchlight inward.

Do some keen, unsparing introspection.

Apply an X-ray to yourself.

Try to find weak spots in your own make-up instead of having eyes to see them only in others.

Don't fill yourself with delusions that you are really a much smarter fellow than the world imagines.

Don't drug yourself with self-pity and self-laudation.—B. C. Forbes.

**PATTERN MAKERS RAISE WAGES.**

Organized pattern makers employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company have raised wages as the result of a strike at Elizabeth, N. J.

Those Denver citizens and former "rounders" who demand a "punch" in their near-beer have resorted to ingenious devices to supply the want, and are being aided and abetted by local inventors. A fountain-pen stock made of black rubber carries a sufficient amount of pure alcohol to give the desired effect when a few drops are squirted into a glass of prohibition beer. Many of these are now being carried in vest pockets, ready for service upon occasion. Another device that has attained popularity during the past week, on sale in Denver jewelry shops and drug stores, is a contrivance closely resembling a man's hunting-case watch. But it has different inner workings than that of the regulation kind. The stem unscrews, permitting the case to be filled with alcohol or high-proof whisky, and the owner makes a motion like winding his watch just before partaking of his near-beer—but the legerdemain is apparent to a close observer. One side of the case can be pressed in, thereby shooting a tiny stream of the desired "kick" through a small hole in the stem. It is called a "near-beer watch," and the result is said by those who ought to know to furnish a drink equivalent to the variety on tap up to January 1st. Verily, prohibition is the father of ingenuity.—Denver "Labor Bulletin."

Montesquieu used to declare that he had never known a chagrin which half an hour of a book was not able to dispel. Diderot had the same fortunate temper.—Lord Morley.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.



**WHY MEN LEAVE THEIR WIVES.**

Wives and children, deserted and left destitute by the husband and father, are rapidly becoming one of the greatest problems in this country, according to Judge Henry Neil, originator of the mothers' pension system. He intends to appeal to Congress and the legislative bodies of Illinois and all other States to consider the deserted mother and her children. He has obtained mothers' pensions for widows in 26 States, but deserted women and their children are still in poverty.

"Many well-meaning citizens," he said in discussing the deserted families, "fear that the pension system will encourage desertions. My experience in hundreds of poverty-stricken families, in courts, jails and asylums of all kinds, has convinced me that such is not the case. The men who desert will not be kept at home by the fear that their wives and children will suffer. Many charity experts and others say that the deserted mother and children should be left in poverty, their punishment being used to reform the bad father. They ask us to withhold the pension from the woman until the man is reformed and made to do his duty.

"So often has this bad father been used against mothers' pensions that I have devoted considerable time to a study of the problem. Out of the hundreds of cases I have formulated a classification of the causes of desertions, which I give in the order of their importance, as follows:

"Low wages (making a family home impossible).

"Unemployment (creating from the hardworking man a discouraged loafer).

"Bad housing (dwelling so small that the man can find no room for his leisure hours and he is forced to go out except when eating or sleeping).

"Whisky, (usually resorted to as a result of the preceding causes).

"Arrest and imprisonment of low-paid wage workers on charges of failure to support their families.

"Interference of charity visitors in the affairs of a low-paid workman.

"Feeling of disgrace because he has had to accept charity.

"Prison and military or naval experience which taught habits unfitting a man for home life.

"Conduct of the wife."

In the opinion of Judge Neil, low wages are the fundamental cause, all other causes given above being directly caused by insufficient income, or being aggravated by this poverty work. Among well paid craftsmen the desertions are few. Desertions increase as the wages go down.

"If wage workers had income sufficient to provide a decent house and other necessities," says Judge Neil, "there would be few desertions. But low wages force the family into little rat-trap habitations.

"It is unnatural for men to leave their own offspring, and when a large number of men are committing this unnatural act we must conclude that there is some strong compulsion. I have found this compulsion, and as long as low wages continue we will have desertions, and all the courts and jails in the world will not reform the situation.

"The use of the mothers' pension system in twenty-six States has had wonderful results, court officials reporting a hundred per cent efficiency in reducing juvenile crime and delinquency, and consequently reduction in taxpayers' burdens."—Otto McFeeley in "The Public."

True culture, like true virtue in the main, is a matter of growth. By degrees it grows in strength and insight, but cannot be suddenly and forcibly won by any kind of magic process; one must make some definite beginning and then persevere in it.—Carl Hilty.

**URGE SHORTER WORKDAY.**

In a circular letter issued by the American Federation of Labor officials to all affiliated bodies, the workers of America are urged to concentrate every effort for the attainment of the shorter workday, at least an eight-hour day.

Attention is called to the following declaration on this subject by the American Federation of Labor convention at San Francisco:

"Because of the far-reaching importance and effect of the shorter workday upon the material, physical and mental conditions of the working people, we can not too strongly impress upon all wage earners the necessity to concentrate their chief effort to secure the shorter workday—the general application of at least the eight-hour day.

"We, therefore, recommend that all wage earners—all the toilers of America—unite and make common cause for the attainment of this economic, social, political and moral boon at the earliest possible day. No proposition more sound economically, sociologically and humanely can be adopted than the enforcement of the general eight-hour workday for the workers engaged upon any field of human endeavor."

**MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM.**

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting held Tuesday, February 15th, by the Theatrical Stage Employees:

"Whereas, This local went on record as endorsing the proposition of leasing the Civic Auditorium to Mr. Pasquali for operatic purposes, and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council adopted resolutions favoring this matter, and

"Whereas, Certain Supervisors voted in favor of this proposition, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this local in meeting assembled, commends the action of those who voted in favor of this proposition; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council, "The Labor Clarion," the California State Federation of Labor and the daily press."

So long as society is founded on injustice the function of the laws will be to defend and sustain injustice. And the more unjust they are, the more respectable they will seem.—Anatole France.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor.

**MAN IS WEAKEST ANIMAL OF ALL.**

In proportion to size, man is one of the weakest animals on earth. The muscles of a large sized oyster will support a weight of thirty-seven pounds. There is a crab that will lift 492 times its own weight. This is the equivalent of an averaged-sized man raising 73,800 pounds.

Felix Plateau, a Belgian scientist, who made many experiments, found that the strength of a fly which was able to lift a match stick, compared with a man's supporting with his feet a beam fourteen feet long and two feet six inches square.

There is a little bug that can drag six matches, equivalent to a man pulling 330 beams as big as himself.

To measure the strength of insects Plateau constructed a delicate harness attached to a weighing machine. By prodding the insects he made them move. Then he piled on weight until they stopped. By this means he found that a bee, weight for weight, was thirty times as strong as a horse.

**WHAT MORE COULD YOU WANT?**

What more could you want, my friend,  
Than some good old stuff and a pie,  
With nothing to do for a day or two,  
And a hammock swinging nigh?

You might eat the pie, my friend,  
But the good old stuff you keep  
Till the hammock's your bed with the stars overhead;

Then drink it—and go to sleep.

J. J. GALVIN.



The place for valuable documents, securities, mortgages, deeds, insurance policies and the like is a safe deposit box.

We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

**SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT**  
**THE MISSION BANK**  
Sixteenth St. and Julian Ave.

**OREGON CASSIMERE SUITS**

For Men and Young Men

**\$10.00** The Suits sell elsewhere for **\$15.00**



Every man knows the value of a suit made of Oregon Cassimere; knows the splendid wearing qualities of this material. It is all-wool and may be had in ten different colors—the weight is proper for San Francisco. Our suits are hand-tailored—yes, hand-tailored, and we have styles for both the conservative and the more stylish dresser.

**Men's Overcoats \$10**  
A Fine Line—See Them





## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 11, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Pile Drivers—Dan McGilvery, vice Jas. Leahy. Waiters—Ed. Johnson, vice D. Ford. Cooks No. 44—A. J. Allen, A. P. Skinner, vice John Hawkins, Jas. Brown. Bakers No. 24—Peter Keller, vice Chas. Bray. Car Repairers and Trackmen—Wm. Eisbert. Cracker Bakers—F. Alpers. Delegates Seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the Governor of Arizona, thanking Council for its expressions of approval of his attitude toward the miners of Clifton, Ariz. From the following United States Senators and Congressmen, relative to the publishing of the proceedings of the Industrial Relations Commission and the Convict Labor bill: Senators Phelan, Works and Newlands; Congressmen Kettner, Hayes, Nolan, Stephens, Elston, Randall, Lewis, Kahn and Raker. From Acting Surgeon-General Glenman, relative to assisting the bill providing for the care of indigent consumptives. From Mr. Manly, Committee of Industrial Relations, thanking Council for assistance. From Secretary to the Mayor, acknowledging receipt of copy of resolutions relative to Civic Auditorium, and thanking Council for its good wishes in behalf of the Mayor. From the White Rats Actors' Union, thanking the Secretary for assistance in reorganizing. From Boston Central Labor Union, relative to the Hatters' Fund. From Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, relative to a discussion between Bros. Walsh and Ernst in this Council on January 22d. From Federal Employees, indorsing resolutions relative to publication of proceedings of Industrial Relations Commission.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bakers No. 24, request for a boycott on Meads bakeries and the Pure Food Bakery on Mission street. From Horseshoers' Union, relative to the eight-hour day.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Home Rule in Taxation League, copy of resolutions bearing on this subject and requesting indorsement of same.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From American Federation of Labor, relative to several matters adopted by the recent convention.

Requests complied with—From the Associated Charities, requesting permission to have its representative address the Council relative to Dollar Day. From Label Section, requesting Council to approve of the catalogue issued by Eagleson & Co.

The following resolutions were submitted by Secretary O'Connell commending the work of Sister Margaret Seaman and acknowledging that through her taking away the labor movement of this city has lost the services of a good and faithful worker.

"Whereas, Mrs. Margaret Seaman, nee O'Brien, for the last five years president of Garment Workers' Union No. 131, for the last twelve years delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, and always known as a faithful and indefatigable worker in labor, civic and charitable affairs, has departed from this life after a lingering sickness of many months; and

"Whereas, During her busy and useful career as an active member of her union, she has earned for herself the confidence and trust of all through her devotion to the interests of the organization and her determination and fairness in transacting its business with employers, leaving behind her

a fuller realization of the great loss suffered through her death; and

"Whereas, In like measure, when representing her organization in the higher councils of labor or in civic assemblies, she served with an enthusiasm and self-denial worthy of the highest admiration and respect; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council deeply feels the loss of Mrs. Margaret Seaman and acknowledges that through her taking away the labor movement of this city has lost the services of a good and faithful worker; and further

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes, copies of same transmitted to her bereaved husband, Bro. August Seaman, and to her three brothers, and that, when this session adjourns, the Council adjourn out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Margaret Seaman."

Moved that the resolutions be spread on the minutes and copies forwarded to her bereaved family; carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Boiler Makers—Western Pipe Company unfair; performing work for the P. G. & E. Co. Auto Bus Operators—Object to being removed from Market street; getting along very well. Horseshoers—Are striving for an eight-hour day. Pile Drivers—Have indorsed resolutions relative to publishing the proceedings of Industrial Relations Commission. Cigar Makers—Indorsed the resolutions calling for the publication of proceedings of Industrial Relations Commission.

**Executive Committee**—Committee organized by electing Bro. D. P. Haggerty, chairman; secretary, John A. O'Connell; Patrick O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms. On the communication from the American Federation of Labor, relative to the jurisdiction of Bakery Wagon Drivers, your committee recommends that in order to carry out the wishes of the American Federation of Labor the secretary transmit a copy of the letter to the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, with a request that the union inform the Council in writing what its intention is in regard to complying with said decision; concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee organized by electing Bros. T. Johnson and A. W. Brouillet, chairman and secretary. The matter of rates of compensation for stevedores was taken up, and in order to enable the union to obtain the necessary data, the committee took the matter under advisement. On the proposed constitutional amendment of the Home Rule in Taxation League, your committee deemed it advisable to hold another meeting next Thursday evening, February 17th, to which representatives of the league are invited. In the matter of the circular from the Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax, requesting the Council in memorializing the President and Congress for the increased Federal taxes on incomes to defray the increased expenditures of the Federal Government, your committee favors the principles proposed, but does not deem it advisable to tax incomes below \$3000 a year or take away any of the existing exemptions, and recommends the Council indorse the proposition with the reservations herein expressed; recommendations concurred in.

**New Business**—Label Section will hold a ball in Labor Temple March 4, 1916, for the benefit of label advertising fund. Will hold weekly whist party every Monday evening.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, Chief of United States Bureau of Education, addressed the Council on the survey of public schools.

Mr. Oscar Cushing, representing the Associated Charities, addressed the Council on the work of the association and requested co-operation on making Dollar Day a success.

**Special Committee**—Secretary O'Connell, representing the Council as a delegate to the con-

vention of the Trades Union Liberty League, submitted a report of the proceedings which was read and filed.

**Receipts**—Waiters, \$40; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Bartenders, \$40; Mailers \$8; Elevator Constructors, \$8; Carpenters, \$40; Musicians, \$64; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Federal Employees, \$8; Butchers, \$16; Machine Hands, \$4; Milk Drivers, \$20; Bookbinders, \$12; Laundry Drivers, \$16; Car Repairers and Trackmen, \$9; Pavers, \$12; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Teamsters, \$40; Hatters \$4; Chauffeurs, \$12; Auto and Carriage Painters, \$8; Coopers, \$12; Boiler Makers, \$20; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Label Section, \$5. Total receipts, \$462.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage \$5; Stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Label Section, \$5; Hall Association, \$720. Total, \$822.50.

Council adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### CULINARY WORKERS STRIKE.

Waiters in Knoxville, Tenn., are striking for living conditions and trade unionists are assisting these workers in developing a public sentiment to stop the police from denying peaceful picketing.

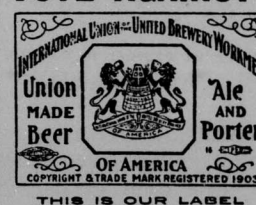
## S. N. WOOD & Co

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters for  
MEN AND WOMEN**

**Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade**

### VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND  
**PERSONAL LIBERTY**  
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU  
WILL DRINK  
Ask for this Label when  
purchasing Beer, Ale  
or Porter,  
As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
**UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE**

## CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

## ARGONAUT SHIRTS



**REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.**

In spite of the great advances made in late years in the women's garment industries in the elimination of excessive overtime, the shortening of the regular hours of labor, and the raising of rates of wages, the problem of irregularity of employment at the present time seems to be quite as acute as ever. Shorter hours, better treatment and better weekly pay have not been accompanied by a lengthening of the working season. A study of the extent and causes of irregularity of employment, and of the attempts to regularize employment is published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor as its Bulletin 183.

The bureau's study is based upon data secured from employers' pay rolls showing the actual amount of wages paid from week to week for a period of 52 consecutive weeks. The study covered four out of the five so-called centers of manufacture of women's ready-to-wear garments, the cities of New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Boston, the field thus covered embracing approximately 76 per cent of the industry of the country. In these four cities, payroll data were secured from more than 500 establishments representing approximately 150,000 workers and 17 groups of manufacturers.

Unemployment, on account of its chronic recurrence, has particularly serious consequences in the women's garment industries. In one of the industries where a special study was made, it was found that one-tenth of the employees had work for less than 10 weeks and less than one-fifth of those actually employed in the course of a year had work for as much as 40 weeks. In the cloak, suit and skirt industry, the report shows payrolls in the duldest week amounting to less than one-half those of the average week and only a little more than one-quarter those of the busiest week. In the dress and waist industry payrolls in the duldest week were found to be only a little over one-half those in the average week and only a little over one-third of those in the busiest week.

The matter of regularization of employment in these trades is of vital importance to the manufacturer as well as to the employees. The more regular the business, the better the distribution of the overhead expense, an item amounting generally to not less than 10 per cent of the total sales. Seasonality of employment also means that wages in many instances during the height of the season must be high enough to support workers in comparative idleness during slack periods, a decided factor in increasing the cost of production and the price at which the goods must be sold.

There are in general two periods of the intense activity in the women's garment trades—one in the fall, and one in the spring—due almost entirely to the changes in weather conditions, during which time the making up of heavy fabrics is undertaken for cold weather and of lightweight fabrics for summer year. Specific degrees of variation in employment can be traced to various causes, changes in weather conditions primarily, and, secondly, to changes in styles, the degree of specialization, scale of production, the method of production, and quality of the goods.

It was suggested by some employers that dovetailing could probably be materially assisted by industrial training of a general or technical character, which would increase the adaptability of the worker.

**WOMEN CIGAR MAKERS STRIKE.**

Nearly 1000 women cigar makers employed by the American Cigar Company and other concerns in Newark, N. J., are striking for wage increases and better working conditions.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

**FUNDAMENTAL DEMOCRACY.**

Frank Walsh's Kansas City "Post" has the following interview with Louis F. Post, first assistant secretary of labor. As Post sees the world, it is a mite of a flea crawling laboriously over the teeth of a saw, up one tooth to the summit, and sliding down on the other side, and then laboriously making its way up the next tooth, only to slide down on the other side.

"As it reaches the summit of a tooth it says, 'My, look where I am—I'm clear to the top!' and just as it starts to cheer it tumbles down the other side of the tooth," said Mr. Post. "And then it begins slowly up the next tooth."

"That flea can't see that it is progressing, but we who stand off can see it is nearing the goal—that goal is fundamental democracy. When the goal is reached, there will be no wars, international, industrial or social.

"It's only because men are so confoundedly quarrelsome that we have not progressed farther than we have.

"The political expression of fundamental democracy is the Declaration of Independence—the religious expression is the 'Golden Rule'—my definition is, 'A man's a man for a' that.'

"When this war is over the world will be a step nearer fundamental democracy, not because war leads to democracy, but because of the reaction. This war is the devil's dramatization of what is going on all the time in our own social and industrial life.

"No one but the devil could paint the vivid picture of the war that is always in our midst and he is now doing a wonderful job.

"The devil's picture on the battlefields of Europe, you must believe. Don't look at the men falling in the field, but look back of the trenches—in the path of the armies.

"There you will see starving women and children. You see mothers and wives wounded more deeply in mind and soul than ever was their boy or husband who falls on the field.

"That is the only vivid, true picture of war that is raging about us, throughout the world all the time. That is the devil's picture.

"This war is a Sunday school picnic in comparison to the industrial and social wars of the world. A man who could see the picture of the war about us today and not have his heart shriveled with pity, either is not human or hasn't a drop of imagination in his brain."

**FOUND CHILD OF FOUR AT WORK.**

Seventy-four per cent of the artificial flowers made in the United States are made in New York City, and the conditions of manufacture have been found to be so bad from every point of view that the Consumers' League will work to abolish all tenement manufacturing.

These statements were made in the annual report of Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' League of New York City, which was read at the annual meeting January 31st.

Whole families were found working long hours under unsanitary conditions, according to the report, the work being exposed to contamination in families where the members were ill and dying "of a cough." Scarlet fever cases were found, with no precautions for segregation. Babies as young as 2½ were found working. One had learned to strip the gauze from leaves which had been packed in it. Four children in one family, the oldest 10 and the youngest 4, worked from 6 in the morning till 8 at night, and a young girl of 15, a semi-invalid, putting stems on berries at a cent a gross, could only make 15 cents a day when her little sister helped.

The investigators found that thoughtless shoppers helped to keep the prices low by increasing cost of business in buying and then returning goods.

**Industrial Accident Commission**

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

**SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**UNION-MADE  
CLOTHINGCor.  
SIXTH and MARKETAgents  
CARHARTT OVERALLSU  
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E  
!!**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

**The German Savings and Loan Society**

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Cor. Mission and 21st Sts.  
RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets .....	\$61,849,662.02
Deposits .....	58,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash .....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds .....	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund .....	211,238.93
Number of Depositors .....	67,406

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's always fair weather  
When good fellows get together

**OLD GILT EDGE  
WHISKEY**

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.



## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178



February, 1916

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(127) *Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(20) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(158) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(60) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(150) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	534 Jackson
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1203 Fillmore
(135) Liss, H. C.....	1540 California
(23) *Lynch, J. T.....	2305 Mariposa
(175) *Majestic Press.....	3388 Nineteenth
(37) *Marnell & Co.....	315 Hayes
(95) *Marshall, J. C.....	77 Fourth
(68) *Marshall Linotype Co.....	48 Third
(206) Mitchell & Goodman.....	215 Liedesdorff
(24) *Moir Printing Company.....	362 Clay
(96) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	509 Sansome
(72) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	343 Front
(80) McCracken Printing Co.....	415 Sacramento
(55) McLean, A. A.....	806 Laguna
(91) McNeill Bros.....	218 Ellis
(117) McNicoll, John R.....	928 Fillmore
(208) *Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(43) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(187) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(59) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(81) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(143) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(64) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(32) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(26) Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(218) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(30) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(145) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(152) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(6) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(15) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(125) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(52) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(83) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(88) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(49) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(63) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(31) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(177) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(138) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(35) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(38) *Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(36) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(106) West End Press.....	2385 California
(44) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(51) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(76) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(112) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(122) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	440 Sansome
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan & Stumm.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumbler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) \*Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.  
Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
M. & K. Grocery.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Nominations of candidates for I. T. U. officers are being made by subordinate unions during the month of February. No. 21 will make endorsements on the last Sunday in the month. Official reports from 198 unions meeting the first week of February show the following endorsements: President, Marsden G. Scott, 196; First Vice-President, Walter W. Barrett, 196; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Bramwood, 5; J. W. Hays, 159; W. E. Merritt, 21. Delegates to American Federation of Labor, H. W. Dennett, 159; Max S. Hayes, 167; T. W. McCullough, 127; Frank Morrison, 169; U. B. Pittenger, 16; Hugh Stevenson, 124. Trustees Union Printers Home, Malcolm A. Knock, 129; Thomas McCaffery, 175; William Mounce, 68; T. T. Nock, 75; J. V. O'Hara, 31; Michael Powell, 91. Agent Union Printers Home, Joe M. Johnson, 197. Delegates to Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, James Drury, 77; Samuel Hadden, 48; W. R. Trotter, 46.

The first annual dinner to the mechanical departments of the Evening Call-Post was given by F. W. Kellogg, publisher, on last Saturday night at a down-town cafe, with 75 men present. In the unavoidable absence of the publisher, B. B. Page, assistant publisher, presided and acted as toastmaster. Mr. Kellogg sent a telegram in which he cordially referred to the harmonious feeling existing on the paper. The telegram was read by Mr. Page and enthusiastically applauded by those present. The speakers of the evening were R. R. Hiestand, managing editor; H. C. Cupit advertising manager; A. O. Crawford, circulation manager; J. P. Hamilton, secretary to the publisher; George A. Tracy, president of the Typographical Union, and Daniel C. Murphy, president of San Francisco Labor Council, both of whom have been connected with the Call for many years. W. A. Rossetti, foreman, and F. L. B. Turner of the composing room; A. F. Boyle, foreman of the press room; J. P. Fitzsimmons, foreman of the stereotyping room; F. Raubinger, foreman of the mailing room, and James Archer and William Fisher, of the electrical force, spoke for their respective departments. The entertainment was furnished by men connected with the paper. W. A. Rossetti rendered vocal selections and played several harmonica solos, accompanied by R. R. Hiestand, who also sang. S. Ellman and L. Moran surprised every one present with their vocal numbers. L. McEvoy and George C. Bigler accompanied on the piano.

Sam Less, erstwhile of the Secretary's chapel, is "barnstorming" between San Francisco and Chicago, having left this city the 1st of January. A postal to Michelson says: "Have reached Lovelock, Nevada. I am heading for Chicago, but I hope to get across this State as soon as possible. Was snowed in at Reno, stuck in the mud here, and prospects at Elko are not bright, but I am going through just the same. Zero weather and a few feet of snow have not discouraged me. I am going to be a sure-enough operator some day and somewhere, sometime, I'll be a 'regular'."

J. A. Kenney died at St. Helena, Cal., January 23, 1916, and was buried at that place on the 25th. Mr. Kenney was born in Boston, August 25, 1842, being in his 74th year at time of death. He joined Boston Typographical Union in 1862, and had a continuous membership of more than 53 years in the union. He removed from Boston to New York in 1868 and was a continuous member of No. 6 for 41 years. He was a delegate to the Montreal convention in 1873 and president of "Big Six" in 1892-1893. He is survived by a widow, three sons and one daughter. One son is a member of New York Typographical Union and another belongs to San Jose Union.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoplin and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chaufeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

San Francisco unionists who died during the past week were: Edward Twohig and John Vahay of the riggers and stevedores, John C. M. Doe of the marine engineers, William Shannon of the butchers, William J. Malone of the electrical workers, Arthur A. Miller of the carmen.

The sixth invitational ball of the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union was held last Wednesday night, and was very largely attended. Those who took part in the affair report a most enjoyable time, and give high praise to the committee of arrangements. These annual entertainments by the drivers are looked forward to each year with pleasure.

The Theatrical Stage Employees' Union has contributed \$40.50 to the relief of the Danbury hatters.

At the last regular meeting of the Moving Picture Operators the union voted in favor of having the White Rats Actors' Union, composed of actors, affiliate with the Theatrical Federation of San Francisco. The union will vigorously oppose the leasing or renting of the Civic Auditorium for theatrical or moving picture exhibitions, and has also endorsed the actions of the Trades Union Liberty League, which is opposing prohibition.

The operators are taking an active part in endeavoring to prevent more stringent laws governing censorship of moving pictures. At the last meeting two members were admitted and twenty dollars were paid in sick benefits. Members are requested to attend the next regular meeting Thursday morning, February 24th, when arrangements will be made for the annual movies' ball celebration.

It was definitely established Wednesday by the Supreme Court that a hod carrier may choose his path up a flight of steps when carrying mortar or bricks from one story to another without being guilty of contributory negligence in case the stairs give way and he falls and injures himself. The ruling was made in the appeal of the case of John W. Fountain, a hod carrier, versus the Willard-Slater Company and William Venable of Los Angeles. Fountain was hurt while climbing some steps when one of the steps gave way under the combined weight of the man, the mortar and the hod. The upper court sustains the lower court and finds that the hod carrier was not negligent.

The annual picnic of the Bartenders' Union will be held at Shell Mound Park, Sunday, April 2nd.

The Label Section will give a ball for the benefit of the union label advertising fund in the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, March 4th.

A whist party will be given in the banquet hall of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, next Monday night. The public is invited.

The Barbers' Union has declared Washington's Birthday, February 22nd, a half holiday. Union barbers will work only four hours on that day. It will not affect the opening or closing hours of the barber shops as long as the barbers are not compelled to work more than four hours on that day.

That the miners and their families of Clifton, Arizona, are still in need of financial assistance, although the strike is settled, is the information received by John O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, from headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners.

The Bartenders' Union has voted an appropriation of \$5200 to the Trade Union Liberty League of California to assist in financing the campaign against prohibition. The money will be raised by assessing the 1300 members of the union one dollar each per month for four months. During the week the union paid \$126 to members who are ill, initiated five candidates and received nine applications for membership.

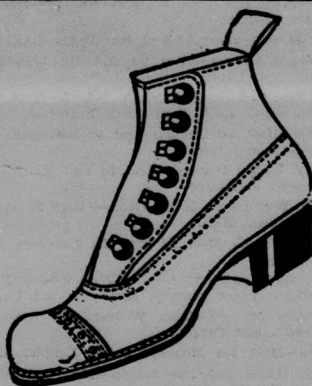


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### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

John Howell, 107 Grant avenue, desires to get in communication with anyone having a copy of either of these books: "Sour Dough's Bible" or "Safety Valves."

Upon recommendation of its law and legislative committee, the Labor Council last Friday night went on record as opposed to any change in the federal laws which would levy a tax on incomes of \$3000 or less per year.

With the sanction of the Labor Council, its law and legislative committee will hold a public hearing on the proposed constitutional amendment giving to the cities and counties of the State of California home rule in taxation, as proposed by the Home Rule in Taxation League.

Walter Thomas Mills is speaking each Sunday evening at Moose Hall, on Jones street, near Sixth and Market streets. The meetings are not held under the auspices of any organization, but the opinions of the speaker toward the trade union movement have always been favorable. His subject next Sunday evening will be: "Bryan and What He Stands For." Admission, 10 cents.

The annual ball of the Hod Carriers' Union, No. 37, will be held for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members Saturday night, March 4th, in Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia street. Union music will be furnished.

Sailors' Union, No. 80, donated \$150 to the hatters and \$15 to the miners in Arizona at its meeting last night.

Dr. Wm. T. Bowden, vocational expert, is to address the next meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Vocational Education on February 29th in the Girls' High School in this city.

Congressman John I. Nolan has presented Carpenters' Union, No. 483, with a large and handsome map of the United States. During the week the union paid \$32 in accident benefits to members injured while at work.

A benefit entertainment on behalf of Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Suhr, the wives of the men who were imprisoned for participation in the Wheatland hop strike, will be given by the Solidarity Club at 3345 Seventeenth street, February 26th at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents. Tickets obtainable at the door or from Ben Klein, 338 Fifth street, Oakland. The co-operation of all working people

and organizations is urged. These women have up to this time received aid from no organization, and they are in immediate need.

The Twenty-Seventh Anniversary Ball to be given under the joint auspices of San Francisco Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association and Golden Gate Branch No. 214, N. A. L. C., at Knights of Columbus Auditorium, Saturday evening, February 26th, promises to be an exceptionally enjoyable affair. The many friends of the mail men who may attend will be treated to several very unique but very pleasant Leap Year surprises, planned by the committee for the especial benefit of the young bachelor members of the association. It is expected that this special feature of the dance will be prolific in innocent fun and amusement of the laugh provoking kind, and will considerably augment the success of the affair. The following committee has been appointed: J. J. Lane, chairman; Geo. Krausgrill, J. J. Shea, H. Schaetzle G. N. Ahrens, J. F. Meier, W. W. O'Neill, Thos. McIntyre, Jos. McGill, T. Carlen, Jos. Burke, H. Thal, Wm. Capel, H. Brilliant, R. A. Lynch.

There is no doubt but that the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council is doing good work in stimulating the demand for union made goods. We know that you can buy better goods with the label than without, and if there is any doubt in the minds of any of our readers as to the truth of this statement we are glad to do our part in making known the facts. Investigation will convince all unprejudiced people that we are right regarding the intrinsic merit of union made merchandise.

Last week the Label Section asked the San Francisco Labor Council to endorse the Union Label Catalogue of Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, which it did. Union men should give this catalogue the widest possible circulation as it has an educational value regarding the different kinds of men's wear and the labels which they bear. Every machine in Eagleson & Co.'s factory is busy turning out the best that can be found in men's shirts. They are also making some very fine bungalow aprons for ladies. Let us see to it that every union man buys union made shirts and furnishing goods. Why not?

### GALLAGHER SIZED UP.

One afternoon a short time ago Andrew J. Gallagher stood out in front of the Orpheum as the people were going in to see Lillian Russell.

A tall young man, evidently a commercial traveler, stood out on the edge of the sidewalk sizing him up.

Finally he came up to Gallagher and asked him if he was part of the show. Gallagher put his thumbs in his vest and tipped back on his heels and teetered, as he answered he was part of the show—in a way.

The stranger said: "About what time does your turn come on?"

"Oh, I don't act. I'm the manager of the theatre," said Gallagher.

The stranger, mutely, started to walk away, but Gallagher stopped him. "Just a minute," he said. "Why do you ask?"

The stranger said: "Oh—nothing."

But Gallagher insisted.

"Well, if you must know, mister, I saw you standing out in front and I thought I'd like to see your act, because from your appearance I knew it would be funny. Fat men are always funny—in one way or another."

The stranger did not know that Gallagher had for months past been wrapping himself up in sweaters and burning up the driveways in Golden Gate Park in daily sprints, and had just about arrived at the conclusion that he was no longer fat.

But there is always someone taking the joy out of life.

### THE LIFE OF THE COLLEGE TEACHER.

Sometimes the lot of a college teacher, especially the young assistant professor, is considered a sad one. He is represented as a poorly paid pedagogue with shiny clothes.

Over in the Sacramento Valley a Berkeley business man has a ranch. The tenant went on this ranch thirteen years ago, with \$75. The other day he died leaving his widow worth \$50,000. This Berkeley business man was looking for a tenant. He estimates the tenant's income would be from \$4000 to \$6000 a year, and he would guarantee him \$2500 a year besides his home.

This Berkeley business man is very much committed to scientific agriculture, and has a rather good knowledge of men. So he got in touch with four promising men among the younger element of the faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University of California. Each was approached with his proposition. Each declined.

Commenting on the fact, the Berkeley business man said the men were too loyal to their work.

Evidently the life of a college professor in the University of California has its compensations.

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